

The African Organisation for Standardisation

EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.

ARS 852 (2012) (English): Fried potato chips -- Specification



BLANK PAGE



PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT

Fried potato chips — Specification

Draft African Standard for comments only – Not to be cited as African Standard



Reference No. ARS 852:2012(E)
ICS 67.080.20

© ARSO 2012

Table of contents

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references.....	1
3	Definitions	2
4	Essential quality and compositional requirements.....	2
4.1	Raw materials	2
4.2	Optional ingredients	2
4.3	Requirements of the finished product	3
4.4	Specific requirements.....	3
5	Food additives.....	3
6	Contaminants	3
6.1	Pesticide residues.....	3
6.2	Other contaminants.....	3
7	Hygiene	3
8	Packaging	4
9	Labelling.....	4
10	Sampling	4
11	Criteria for conformity.....	4
	Annex A (normative) Determination of fat content.....	5
	Annex B (normative) Determination of free fatty acids	7
	Annex C (normative) Determination of the sodium chloride content	8
	Annex D (normative) Determination of acid insoluble ash.....	10
	Bibliography	11

Foreword

The African Organization for Standardization (ARS) is an African intergovernmental organization made up of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Organization of African Unity (AU). One of the fundamental mandates of ARSO is to develop and harmonize African Standards (ARS) for the purpose of enhancing Africa's internal trading capacity, increase Africa's product and service competitiveness globally and uplift the welfare of African communities. The work of preparing African Standards is normally carried out through ARSO technical committees. Each Member State interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, regional economic communities (RECs), governmental and non-governmental organizations, in liaison with ARSO, also take part in the work.

ARSO Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare ARSO Standards. Draft ARSO Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an ARSO Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ARSO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This African Standard was prepared by the ARSO Technical Harmonization Committee on Agriculture and Food Products (ARSO/THC 1).

© African Organisation for Standardisation 2012 — All rights reserved*

ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P. O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. +254-20-224561, +254-20-311641, +254-20-311608
Fax: +254-20-218792
E-mail: arso@arso-oran.org
Web: www.arso-oran.org

* © 2012 ARSO — All rights of exploitation reserved worldwide for African Member States' NSBs.

Copyright notice

This ARSO document is copyright-protected by ARSO. While the reproduction of this document by participants in the ARSO standards development process is permitted without prior permission from ARSO, neither this document nor any extract from it may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form for any other purpose without prior written permission from ARSO.

Requests for permission to reproduce this document for the purpose of selling it should be addressed as shown below or to ARSO's member body in the country of the requester:

© African Organisation for Standardisation 2012 — All rights reserved

ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel: +254-20-224561, +254-20-311641, +254-20-311608
Fax: +254-20-218792

E-mail: arso@arso-oran.org
Web: www.arso-oran.org

Reproduction for sales purposes may be subject to royalty payments or a licensing agreement.
Violators may be prosecuted.

Introduction

Potato chips are one of the deep-fried snack foods available on the market. Such products are very popular for reasons of taste and nutritional value. Fried potato chips, also known as potato French fries, are usually prepared by peeling and slicing potato and deep-fat frying the slices in suitable edible oil or fat, or combinations thereof. In the case of sliced potato, these are sliced breadthwise to give thin slices. The slices/shreds are washed and fried in fat/oil or combinations thereof, held at proper temperature and time to render them ready. Salt and other seasonings are added after frying. When groundnut or other unsaturated oils are used, permitted antioxidants in the frying medium are sufficient to give protection to the potato chips.

Success in deep frying of chips depends upon several factors, such as:

- a) use of proper raw material of optimum maturity and quality;
- b) correct method of preparation;
- c) use of suitable equipment;
- d) selection of appropriate fat or oil as frying medium;
- e) optimum time and temperature of frying;
- f) efficient packaging; and
- g) proper storage.

This standard will assist in the processing and sale of standardized, nutritious and safe products. It provides requirements for assessing the quality and safety of potato chips. Complying with these requirements will enable the products to meet the minimum quality and safety requirements of consumers and regulators.

Fried potato chips — Specification

1 Scope

This African Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for deep fried potato chips ready for consumption.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ARS 53, *General principles of food hygiene — Code of practice*

ARS 56, *Prepackaged foods — Labelling*

ARS 471, *Food grade salt — Specification*

WD-ARS 847:2012, *Fresh potato tubers — Specification*

WD-ARS 849:2012, *Reduction of acrylamide in potato products — Code of practice*

WD-ARS 851:2012, *Frozen potato chips — Specification*

CODEX STAN 192, *General standard for food additives*

CODEX STAN 193, *Codex general standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed*

ISO 3960, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination*

ISO 4832, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count technique*

ISO 4833, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms — Colony-count technique at 30 degrees C*

ISO 6579, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp.*

ISO 6888-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) — Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium*

ISO 6888-2, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) — Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium*

ISO 6888-3, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) — Part 3: Detection and MPN technique for low numbers*

ISO 7251, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive *Escherichia coli* — Most probable number technique*

CD-ARS 852:2012(E)

ISO 21527-2, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 2: Colony count technique in products with water activity less than or equal to 0.95*

ISO/TS 21872-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio spp. — Part 1: Detection of Vibrio parahaemolyticus and Vibrio cholerae*

ISO/TS 21872-2, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio spp. — Part 2: Detection of species other than Vibrio parahaemolyticus and Vibrio cholerae*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

3.1

fried potato chip

product prepared from clean, mature, sound potato tubers or frozen potato chips subjected to a deep frying process to make them crispy and ready for consumption

3.2

food grade material

material that is free from substances that are hazardous to human health and may be permitted to come in contact with food.

3.3

foreign matter

organic and inorganic materials (such as sand, soil, glass) other than extraneous matter in the chips

3.4

extraneous matter

organic matter of banana origin other than potato chips

4 Essential quality and compositional requirements

4.1 Raw materials

The following materials shall be used in the processing of fried potato chips:

4.1.1 **Fresh potato tuber** —complying with WD-ARS 847:2012.

4.1.2 **Frozen potato chips**—complying with WD-ARS 851:2012.

4.1.2 **Edible oil or fat** — Shall comply with the relevant African Standards.

NOTE Using the oil several times may lead to poor quality and affect the safety of the chips.

4.2 Optional ingredients

4.2.1 **Edible salt** — Shall comply with ARS 471.

4.2.2 **Spices and condiments** — Spices shall be clean, freshly ground like chilli, pepper or others or combinations thereof, free from infection, infestation, foreign matter and undesirable odour or taste and conforming to the relevant African Standards.

4.2.3 **Permitted flavourings**

4.2.4 **Citric acid or tartaric acid**

4.3 Requirements of the finished product

Fried potato chips shall:

- a) have golden brown colour;
- b) have acceptable texture;
- c) have a uniform surface, free from blisters and excessive brown pigmentation;
- d) not be excessively oily ; and
- e) not be rancid bitter or have other objectionable odours and taste.

4.4 Specific requirements

Fried potato chips shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1.

Table 1 — Requirements for fried potato chips

S/N	Parameter	Requirements	Method of test
1	Moisture content, %, by mass, max.	5.0	ISO 712
2	Fat content on dry weight basis, %, max.	20	Annex A
3	Free fatty acids on dry weight basis, %, max.	0.5	Annex B
4	Sodium chloride (NaCl) on dry weight basis, %, max	2.0	Annex C
5	Acid insoluble ash, %, by mass, max	0.05	Annex D
6	Peroxide value, meq oxygen per gram	0.1	ISO 3960

5 Food additives

Food additives may be used in the preparation of fried potato chips in accordance with CODEX STAN 192.

6 Contaminants

6.1 Pesticide residues

Fried potato chips shall conform to maximum residue limits for pesticide residues established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

6.2 Other contaminants

Fried potato chips shall comply with the maximum levels of the Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193).

7 Hygiene

7.1 Fried potato chips shall be prepared and handled in a hygienic manner in accordance with ARS 53 and shall conform to microbiological limits specified in Table 2.

7.2 During handling, storage and transportation, effective measures must be taken to prevent cross contamination with chemicals, microbial or physical contaminants.

Table 2 — Microbiological limits for fried potato chips

S/N	Micro-organism(s)	Requirements	Method of test
1	Total viable count, CFU per gram, max	10^4	ISO 4833
2	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , cfu/g, max.	absent	ISO 7251
3	<i>Salmonella</i> , 25g, max.	absent	ISO 6579
4	Yeasts and moulds, cfu/g, max.	10^3	ISO 21527-2

8 Packaging

8.1 Fried potato chips shall be packaged in food grade material which will safeguard the hygienic, nutritional and organoleptic qualities of the product.

8.2 The net weight of the packages for fried potato chips may be required to meet the relevant regulations of the destination country.

9 Labelling

9.1 In addition to the requirements of ARS 56, the following specific labelling requirements shall apply and shall be **legibly** and **indelibly** marked:

- a) common name of the product 'Fried Potato Chips';
- b) name, and physical address of the manufacturer/ distributor and /or trade name/ brand name;
- c) if spiced they shall be labelled 'Spiced Fried Potato Chips';
- d) date of manufacture;
- e) list of ingredients;
- f) lot identification;
- g) expiry date;
- h) the net weight in metric units;
- i) storage instructions;
- j) declaration stating "salted" or "unsalted";
- k) declaration of flavouring agent or spice used; and
- l) instructions on disposal of used package.

9.2 When labelling non-retail packages, information for non-retail packages shall either be given on the packages or in accompanying documents, except that the name of the product, lot identification and the name and address of the manufacturer or packer shall appear on the packages.

10 Sampling

Sampling of fried potato chips shall be done in accordance with ISO 13690.

11 Criteria for conformity

A lot shall be declared as conforming to this standard if samples inspected or analysed for quality requirements conform to the provisions of this standard.

Annex A (normative)

Determination of fat content

A.1 Principle of the method

This is achieved by the Soxhlet method with ether or petroleum ether. When reporting the results, the method and solvents used for extraction shall be stated. All substances which can be extracted from the materials to be tested by the above-mentioned solvents, and which are not volatile when dried for one hour at 105 °C, are reported.

A.2 Soxhlet method

The fatty substance is extracted completely with dry peroxide, free diethyl ether or with dry petroleum ether (boiling point below 60 °C) in a Soxhlet apparatus.

The material to be tested has previously been dried, possibly with addition of Na₂SO₄.

A.3 Reagents

A.3.1 Dry peroxide, free ethyl ether or petroleum ether (B.p. below 60 °C).

A.3.2 Na₂SO₄

A.4 Apparatus

A.4.1 Extraction thimble

A.4.2 Fat-free cotton pad

A.4.3 Soxhlet apparatus

A.4.4 Metal spiral or glass bulb

A.4.5 Oven, 103 °C – 105 °C

A.4.6 Desiccator

A.5 Procedure

About 5 g – 10 g of the finely ground substance is placed in the extraction thimble and latter closed with a fat-free cotton pad. If the material is very rich in fat, it is recommended to mix it intimately with an equal amount of dried sand.

If necessary, the thimble with contents is dried at 100 °C. The extraction is performed in the Soxhlet apparatus.

In order to drain off the solvent from the extraction thimble as completely as possible at the end of each siphonage, a metal spiral of a glass bulb is placed under it.

The extraction shall be continued for at least 4 h, during which time the thimble will have been emptied about 30 times. The apparatus is then taken apart and the petroleum ether distilled off. The last traces of ether and moisture are removed by drying for one hour either in vacuum at 70 °C, or in a drying oven at 103 °C – 105 °C.

CD-ARS 852:2012(E)

By passing an air current through the flask before and after drying, all traces of petroleum ether vapour are removed.

Allow to cool for 20 min in a desiccator and weigh. As a control, the drying shall be repeated for 30 min, followed by blowing through, cooling and weighing.

The difference between two weighings shall not exceed 0.05 % of the fat values obtained, otherwise the drying has to be repeated.

Draft African Standard for comments only – Not to be cited as African Standard

Annex B
(normative)

Determination of free fatty acids

B.1 Apparatus — Soxhlet fat extraction apparatus

B.2 Reagents

B.2.1 Petroleum ether, distilling below 65 °C, or ethyl ether.

B.2.2 Alcohol potassium hydroxide, 0.1 N (use absolute or alcohol denatured with methanol)

B.2.3 Alcohol-ether mixture, equal volumes of 96 % alcohol and ethyl ether

B.2.4 Phenolphthalein solution, 1 % in alcohol or alcohol denatured with methanol. Add 0.3 mL per 100 mL mixture of alcohol-ether and add alcoholic KOH solution to a faint pink.

B.3 Procedure

B.3.1 Extract 10.00 g \pm 0.01 g of the sample taken in a thimble with petroleum ether for about 4 h in a Soxhlet extraction apparatus. Completely evaporate the solvent from the extraction flask (weighed previously) on a steam bath, cool and weigh the extraction flask with the residue. Dissolve the residue in the extraction flask with the 50 mL of the alcohol-ether phenolphthalein solution. Titrate the dissolved extract, with standard potassium hydroxide solution, to a faint pink colour, which persists for 10 s. If emulsion is formed during titration, disperse by adding a second 50 mL portion of the alcohol-ether phenolphthalein solution.

B.3.2 Make a blank titration on 50 mL of the alcohol-ether phenolphthalein solution and subtract this value from the titration value of the sample. If the additional 50 mL portion of the alcohol-ether phenolphthalein solution is added, double the blank titration.

B.4 Calculation

Calculate the acid value from the following formula:

$$\text{Acid value (as oleic acid)} = \frac{56.1VN}{M}$$

where,

V is the volume, in mL, of standard potassium hydroxide solution used;

N is the normality of standard potassium hydroxide solution; and

M is the mass, in g, of the material taken for the test.

Annex C
(normative)

Determination of the sodium chloride content

C.1 Scope

This method determines the content of chlorides.

C.2 Definition

The chloride content corresponds to the sum of all anions (halides) calculated as sodium chloride precipitable with silver ions in a nitric acid solution.

C.3 Principle

Quantitative precipitation of the halides extracted from the ash in a nitric acid solution with AgNO_3 in excess.

Back titration of the surplus AgNO_3 with ammonium thiocyanate, using ferric alum (ferric ammonium sulphate) as the indicator.

C.4 Reagents

C.4.1 Distilled or demineralized water

C.4.2 AgNO_3 solution, 0.1 N (16.9888 g AgNO_3)

C.4.3 NH_4SCN solution, 0.1 N (7.6113 g NH_4SCN). In practice a slightly higher weight is taken and the solution is adjusted by dilution against a 0.1 N AgNO_3 solution.

C.4.4 Cold saturated $\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution (approximately 40 %). The ensuing brown colouring is eliminated by adding pure nitric acid dropwise.

C.4.5 HNO_3 (approximately 30 %)

C.4.6 Diethyl ether or nitrobenzene

C.5 Apparatus

C.5.1 Measuring flask, 100 mL

C.5.2 Burette, 50 mL

C.5.3 Erlenmeyer flask, 200 mL

C.5.4 Pipettes

C.5.5 Funnel, filtering paper

C.6 Procedure

The ash (residue after carbonisation and incineration of the potato crisp at a maximum temperature of 550 °C in a muffle furnace) obtained from 1 g – 2 g dry matter is extracted by means of 80 mL – 90 mL hot distilled water acidified with a few drops of nitric acid. The washings are filtered off into a 100 mL measuring flask; after cooling distilled water is added until the mark is reached (stock solution).

In proportion to the expected chloride content aliquot part of this solution, which should preferably contain 50 mg – 100 mg NaCl, taken off, distilled water being added to obtain a quantity of approximately 100 mL.

Subsequently 5 mL ferric alum solution (see C.4.4), 20 mL 0.1 N AgNO₃ solution (see C.4.2) and 5 mL – 10 mL ether or 1 mL nitrobenzene are added; titration is carried out by means of an ammonium thiocyanate solution 0.1 N (see C.4.3), until the red colouring remains after stirring.

C.7 Expression of results

Report in percentage by weight to one decimal place.

$$\text{Chloride content} = \frac{5.65 (V_2 - V_3) \times V \times 100}{V_1 \times P}$$

where,

P is the test portion, in mg, incinerated;

V is the mL of the stock solution derived from the ash;

V_1 is the volume, in mL, stock solution used from titration;

V_2 is the volume, in mL, AgNO₃ added;

V_3 is the volume, in mL, NH₄SCN necessary for back titration.

Annex D
(normative)

Determination of acid insoluble ash

D.1 Reagent

D.1.1 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid — 1:1, prepared from concentrated hydrochloric acid.

D.2 Procedure

D.2.1 Weigh accurately about 2 g of the dried material in a tared porcelain, silica or platinum dish. Ignite with a meker burner for about 1 hour. Complete the Ignition by keeping in a muffle furnace at 500 °C to 570 °C until grey ash results.

Cool and filter through whatman filter paper No. 42 or its equivalent. Wash the residue with hot water until the washings are free from chlorides as tested with silver nitrate solution and return the filter paper and residue to the dish. Keep it in an electric air oven maintained at 135 ± 2 °C for about 3 hrs. Ignite the dish again for about 30 minutes, cool and weigh. Repeat this process till the difference between two successive weighings is less than 1 mg. Note the lowest weight.

D.3 Calculation

D.3.1 Acid insoluble ash, per cent by weight

$$= \frac{100(M_2 - M)}{M_1 - M}$$

where,

M_2 = the lowest weight, in g, of the dish with the acid insoluble ash;

M = weight, in g, of the empty dish; and

M_1 = weight, in g, of the dish with the dried product taken for the test.

Bibliography

EAS 747:2010, *Fried potato chips — Specification*

Draft African Standard for comments only – Not to be cited as African Standard

Draft African Standard for comments only – Not to be cited as African Standard